SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 28 .- 1 have already said, in a previous letter, that New-Mexico is a country of immense possibilities and small accomplishments. Especially is this so in regard to the development of its mineral resources. The history of this Territory for more than two centuries; the wealths of gold and silver which tradition and authentic records prove to have been sent to Old Mexico and to Spain; the reports of geological and geographical surveys made in recent years under the direction of the Government of the United States, and the private examinations of the country, conducted in the interests of proposed railroad companies or for the owners of Mexican grants or mining claims-all bear testimony to the richness and abundance of the mineral deposits in the mountains of New-Mexico; but the stranger who comes here expecting to see productive mines or modern machinery for the treatment of ores will certainly be disappointed. I have devoted much time and space to an examination and description of the San Pedro and Canon del Agua and the Ortiz properties, not only because they are now in the hands of Eastern capitalists who propose their immediate development, but because I believe that they will be the first in the Territory to become productive on a large scale. Some other districts merit a brief notice, more because they are likely in the near future to attract attention than on account of their present importance.

HISTORY OF THE CERILLOS MOUNTAINS MINES. The Cerillos Mountains are about twenty miles southwest of Santa Fe, and between this city and the Galistee River. When seen from the rathroad, before reaching Santa Fe from the north, they appear like three cone-shaped mountains standing in a rew and rising about a thousand feet above the surrounding plains, but as they are approached from other directions the three peaks which seemed to stand in a line are found to be surrounded by others, forming a knot of mountains which cover, I should think, ten or fifteen thousand acres. Geologically the Cerillos are composed of granite, trachyte, and quartzite, but the rocks of the surrounding country are chiefly sandstones. The mines in these mountains are said to have been worked by the Aztecs before the Europeans came to this country, and it is certain that the Spanish conquerors of New-Mexico operated them on a large scale before the revolt of the Pueblo | camp for a few days, and those who got on at the Indians in 1680. Indeed, there is a tradition that smaller stations looked like cow-boys or mulethe intolerable oppression of the Indians by the skinners. Two or three days later I saw some of Spaniards who worked the mines, and the consequent mertality among them, with its attendant frequent drafts upon the Pueblos for recruits to take the place of those who died or were killed by accident, caused that revolt and the complete expulsion of the Spaniards from Santa Fe and its vicinity.

In order that there should never again be any temptation for Europeans to come here, the Pueblo Indians closed up all the mines, sealed up the shafts and tunnels with a cement which they made, and hid the openings beneath earth and rocks. Only a few of these old mines have ever been rediscovered, but since the Territory has been made so easily have begun to come here in considerable numbers, of gold to a ton. I also met a gentleman at Los the old Spanish workings are not infrequently stumbled upon. The notched sticks upon which the Indians went in and out of the mines bearing their heavy loads of ore and waste rock on their backs or heads, are still sometimes found. It would require a monkey's skill in climbing to go up or down them empty handed, and it is not surprising that accidents and deaths from cruelty were so frequent as to threaten to depopulate the Pueblos from which the miners were drawn.

The turquoise mine is the most famous of all those in the Cerillos Mountains, and the fac. that nearly twenty acres of ground are covered with the waste taken from it when worked by the Spaniards two hundred years ago, attests the extent to which they pushed their operations. The mine is now again being opened and explored, but while an fewelry which I have seen in Santa Fe have rarely been more than one-eighth of an inch square. Tradition says that the turquoise mine produced the unmistakable evidence of having been charged with teachers are silenced by petty bribes of donations and referring to the statutes from which their one in large quantities in the olden time, and that one of the gems in the royal crown of Spain was made from Cerillos turquoise. It is ing excitement in Santa Fe had been charged by also believed that it was being worked with great profit at the time of the Indian revolt. If this is as that of the wheelbarrow. true, American enterprise will undoubtedly push the explorations to the limits of the old Spanish workings, and open up virgin ground in which turquoise in large quantities may be found.

EXTENT OF PRESENT WORKINGS. The number of prospect holes in the Cerillos Mountains that have been "located," named, and recorded, and upon which some work has been done, is more than fifty, but only two or three of these have been sufficiently developed to be called mines or to produce ore in any quantity. The New-York and New-Mexico Mining and Smelting Company has erected a single stack forty-ton smelter at a station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Kailroad, about three miles from Carbonateville, the principal camp in the Cerillos Mountains, but on two occasions when I stopped there it was not in operation. I saw a small pile of twenty-two bars of base bullion, which was all that the shelter had ever turned out. A centleman who was in charge of the property said that soon after they started up the first time the waterjacket of the smelter began to leak, and they were obliged to put out the tires and repair the furnace. At the time I was there they were waiting for coke, which they obtain at Trinidad, and which had been delayed by wash-outs on the railroad. I saw very little ore lying around the smelter, and only a part of that which I did see came from the Cerillos mines. 1 asked a gentleman connected with the works if he thought that the Carbonateville mines in the neighboring mountains would be able to furnish a constant supply of forty tons of ore a day, and he replied that he did not, at present. The Cerillos Mountains would furnish some ore, and the amount, they hoped, would increase, Some ore would also probably be obtained from the Placer and Tuerto Mountains, but arrangements had been made to purchase ore at Socovro, about 150 miles farther south, and to which place the railroad has just been opened. A region that is as

been developed. I have not been to Socovro. This is comparatively a new camp, and I believe a very promising one, was told that remarkably large veins of argentiferous galena had been found there, and some specimens of the ore which I saw looked exceed ingly rich The opening of the railroad to Socovro has made it possible to get machinery there at reasonable rates for transportation, and already smelters have been ordered and will probably be set up and put in operation this autumn. The ore has not been of such a character that it would bear transportation, but it can probably be reduced on the spot at such cost as to make the mines

extensive, and in which there are as many claims as in the Cerillos, that cannot furnish ore enough to

run one forty-ton smelter cannot be said to have

very valuable. Silver City, ranking in importance as a mining camp with Socovro, is in the southern part of the Territory, 425 miles from here and 270 miles beyoud the end of the railroad track. I have not visited it nor heard very much about it. It is reported to be in a very rich mineral district.

A MINERS' STAMPEDE.

Since I came to Santa Fe I have witnessed one of the stampedes to a new camp which so often set all the people of a mining region crazy with excitement. As I was breakfasting one morning, the prothe new "strike" in the Sandia Mountains. He said that a man named Martin, an old prospector well known in Santa Fe, had brought up, a day or law before, some specimens of rock from some

claims he had located at a little Mexican village called Las Placitas, on the western side of the Sandia Mountains. He had found this rock in great abundance. Indeed, the vein from which he had taken it was sixty-eight paces across! He also brought other specimens of stone which he said was so common at Las Placitas that the Mexicans had built their corrals of it. These samples had been assayed in Santa Fe, and the first showed \$4,200 worth of gold to a ton and the second about \$10 worth. Martin had staked out claims for himself, for Governor Lew Wallace, for the leading jeweiler of Santa Fe, and a hundred men were about to start that morning for the new diggings. Before we finished our breakfast the fortunate discoverer came in, apparently somewhat under the influence of whiskey, and took a seat opposite us. He was an ordinary looking fellow about fifty years old and very plainly dressed, and it was immediately erident that his head had been turned either by his success or by the ardent spirits he had imbibed. He talked very loudly and boastingly of the prop erty he owned all over New-Mexico (I heard that some one had to "grub stake" him to enable him to go out on his last prospecting expedition), but was provokingly indefinite in everything he had to say about his recent discovery. The assay certificate was at the jewelry store, he said, and any one who had doubts could go there and see it and the specimens he had brought up. The vein was sixty eight paces wide, and he and his friends were " fixed."

I went down on the train that morning, and while a hundred men did not leave Santa Fe, about a dozen did, and a number of others came on at little stations along the road. Las Placitas is a Mexican village of perhaps a hundred inhabitants. in the foct-hills of the Sandia Mountains, about six miles east of Bernalillo. The houses are very small adobes, and, of course, there was no provision for boarding and lodging the two or three hundred men who rushed in there The miners were therefore obliged to provide themselves with provisions and bedding or else go without them. An outfit consisted of one or two pairs of blankets, in which were rolled up some provisions, generally canned meats and crackers. The blankets were bound no with a small rope with a piece to go over one shoulder and across the breast in order to carry the bundle on the back. On the outside of the bundle there was generally a coffee-pot and trying pan well blackened in camp fires. A six-shooting navy revolver suspended in a holster from an ammunition belt half filled with cartridges, and a pick and shovel, completed the outfit. The men from Santa Fe were generally dressed as they would be if they were going into the mountains to these men coming out either disgusted or to obtain provisions and supplies. They were certainly a hard-looking set. They had slept on the ground, and apparently had had no opportunity to wash or

in any way arrange their toilets. I did not go over to Las Placitas because I beieved that the discoveries were of no value, although in this I may have been mistaken. It is true that a respectable assayer of this city found gold at the rate of more than \$4,000 to a ton in a piece of rock which Martin said he got from Las Piacitas, but a piece of the same rock and supposed to be equally rich was taken by Mr. Sickels to Colonel Gillette's assayer at the Canon del Agua, accessible by railroad and enterprising Americans Mr. Wheelock, and he found only about \$7 worth Cerillos whose partner had gone to Las Placitas, and staked out some claims in their joint interest, and forwarded some specimens to be assayed. He showed me the assay certificate, and it rend: "Gold-none; silver-none." I have heard of no \$4,000 assays since the first one, nor even of any rock being tested that contained \$100 worth of

That first assay recalled a little story which I heard in Colorado. A man living at Colorado Springs was desirous of making a sudden fortune. and employed an old miner to help him discover mineral in the mountains about Pike's Pork. When they had their prospect hole all ready, they employed a mining expert to examine and report upon their property. He gave an elaborate description of the geology of the country surrounding the abundance of greenish blue crystalline rock is mine, and of the rock in which it was found, but found, many pieces of which are beautiful, the true | when he came to discuss the origin of the pay ore turquoise has thus far been discovered in very ne remarked that some veins were charged by subsmall quantities. The pieces cut and mounted in | hmation and some by precipitation, but that the called upon to examine professionally that hare assert personal independence of action. The school isl deputies, inclosing circulars of instructions, ore under discussion was the first he had ever been specimen of ore which caused the last great some process as little known in nature's laboratory

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

WRECKS AND DISASTERS REPORTED FROM VARIOUS PLACES.

Washington, Nov. 1 .- The officer in charge of the Signal Corps Station at Portsmouth, N. C., reports schooner Bertha Eden, of Baltimore, from Nassau for Baltimore with fruit, is ashore on Core Bank-The crew were saved. The vessel and cargo are a total

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 1.-The schooner heretofore reported ashere at Egg Island Point is the Jardine. Her keel is gone and she is leaking badly. LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 1.—Considerable wreckage

was found along the beach to-day. A portion of a keel of a vessel has been washed ashore at Great Neck Poud The Life Saving patrols of the New-Jersey coast have en ordered by General Superintendent Kimbali to earry their lanterus at all times at night ready for use. Station No. 26 on South Brigantine Beach has been dis-

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 1.—Captain O-kin, of the schooner Mary A. Trainer, from Philadelphia for Savan-nah, reports that his vessel foundered Saturday merning near Cape Lookout. The crew were saved and brought hither by the steamer Moro Castle. inther by the steamer more castle.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 1.—A strong southeast wind blew all day yesterday accompanied by heavy rain. Schooner speculator has been totally wrecked at Cocaigne.

THE PIRE RECORD.

LOSS OF \$200,000 IN BAYOU SARA, LA.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 1.-A special dispaich from Bayon Sara to The Pimes says that a fire broke out in Picard & Weil's stable at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, destroying a square of buildings. The following owing merchants are burned out: L. Martinez, J. F. Irvine, Kauffman & Miller, Picard & Well, A. Deckler, M. Alexander, Simon Hart, and Brown & Co. The tele

FIRES ELSEWHERE. Burlington, N. J., Nov. 1 .- A large barn at Bristoi, Penn., owned by Mr. Daniels, and used by the worsted units of Grundy Brothers & Champion, was burned last night. The loss is \$15,000; no insurance. CHICAGO, Nov. 1 - A special dispatch to The Tribun from Fort Dodge, Iowa, says that three brick buildings occupied by Mr. Morgan as a drug store, the First National Bank and "Beth" Vincent, were burned yester worning. Morgan loses everything: the others suffer partial losses. The total loss is \$25,000; Juliy in

SHREVEPORT, La., Nov. 1.-Hamilton & Co.'s oil mill was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$80,000; insurance, \$45,000.

RAILWAY NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL DIVIDENDS. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1 .- At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad this afternoon, it was resolved to declare upor the capital stock of the company, out of the profits, a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent and an extra divi-dend of 1 per cent, payable clear of State taxes, for the purpose of distributing a portion of the shares pur

chased from the City of Philadelphia. The option is given to the shareholders of accepting the extra dividend of 1 per cent in serip, convertible into stock of the company at par when presented in sums of \$50, provided that the privilege of converting two serip into shares expres December 21 next, after which all serip outstanding will be redeemed in each at its face

The Rev. Julius C. Snowball somewhat be-

TESTIMONY OF THE LANDLORDS. THE SPIRIT OF CASTE-MR. TRENCH'S PHILOSOPHY OF MURDER-TESTIMONY OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY-A MUCH-MALIGNED PROPER.

PROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE PRIBUNE DUBLIN, Sept. 28 .- It is not by rack-renting-that is, by exacting exorbitant rents-only or chiefly, that men like Lord Lansdowne are blights on the prosperity of Ireland. Their interests are at war with every beneficent influence that seeks to evolve noble citizens from cowering serfs. They are the exponents and defenders of the spirit of caste, and they value their estates quite as much because of the power as because of the wealth they yield to them. Nowhere in the British Islands is the spirit of caste so strong as in Ireland. Between peasant and lord there is a deep gulf fixed, which no human sympathies are broad enough to span. Neither a oramon nationality nor even a common creed has been found able to bridge this social gulf. The Catholic gentry have been quite as indifferent to the sufferings of the peasants as the Protestant gentry. Not a Judge in Ireland, for example, gave a single subscription to the relief funds, and all the professional classes, without regard to creed, were equally heartless. The landlords—especially the absentee landlords-look on their tenants as rent-paying nachines only, and whenever the machines fail to do their work, they have no computation in easting conduct by "the teachings of political economy." Their political economy does not "illustrate the great law of supply and demand " by sending food to their starving tenants when they cry out for it.

french and Lansdowne would be execrated in America if one-half of their deeds in Kerry were known there. No Bowery pawnbroker has ever shown greater greed than Lansdowne-the model Irish landlord of the English press. Yet I have told only a tithe of the cruelties I heard of in Kerry. An ancient writer, in the reign of Edward IL, in by the great English landlords, said that although their system "was first invented in hell, yet if it had been practised there as in Ireland it would have which Denegal was divided account the planters after the flight of the Earl O'Donnell in 1607. He commonly, the bondslave is fed by his lord, but here the lord is fed by his bondslave." It is the

in equity; so full of flaws; founded on so many could show no title at all, and therefore they interfered with or threatened in the discharge of their lands. In no country in the world are the respect to the estate aunder their jurisdiction." rights of landed proprietors not carried out only, but advocated with such fanatical zealotry. The Trenches father and son, have frequently distin- being an average of £6 a year. This estate has been guished themselves by their more than Saul-like | sold, and three of the lots fetched over thirty the cardinal dectrine of Irish landlordism, that fourth lot is held by small cotters, at rents which tenants have no rights that landlords are bound to average only £2, and this lot fetened twenty-three respect. Trench shamelessly broke his plighted years' purchase. This estate has been under a refaith with Lansdowne's tenants whenever it ceiver for three years, and there has never been one deased him. He levied fines without sanction of complaint from a tenant. law for violations of laws of his own creation. No despot on earth had a more absolute authority-for | in every part of Ireland and at every epoch of her the tenants were at his mercy for the house their history. There never was a race of people who own hands had built, for food, for fuel, for life have been so maliciously muligned as the Irish outside of the poor house. To be exicted meant to people. Dr. Johnson told Boswell, as an illustration be starved, to be homeless, to be ruined. The Irish of human selfishness, that he was "after hearing, land agent recognizes one interest only, one motive as the Irish phrase it, a butcher cursing an eel that of action only, one standard of othics only-the | he was skinning alive because it would not lie still. good of the estate. Christianity, patriotism and That butcher was the type of nearly all the Engphylanthropy are as dust in the balance when lish writers on Irish history and politics. weighed with the "Rules of the Estate,"

THE DOCTRING OF SUBJECTION.

To erforce obedience to such a petty despotism it is necessary to destroy the spirit of freedomthat spirit, which is the safety of States, is the danger of landlerdism. The Trenches by various expedients have crushed the manhood of their tenantry. They refuse leases, so as to keep the tenents constantly at their mercy, and never hesitate to punish the slightest rebellion. I knew nothing of Landlewne or of Trench when I first went to Kerry, but I noticed at once the abject spirit of the people. | cratic voters on the otner. They are atraid to organize Land Leagues or to a wheelbarrow. I have suspected that the \$4,000 and cheap pasturage, and Catholics reported the authority was derived. The Democratic Comthat Queens County was quieter than Tipperary, assert that no authority, Federal and attributed the quiet to the famine that "thinned out the population." This order in War- of the deputies. The voters are navised to resist saw, founded on the death or expulsion of a "bold arrest, and even to arrest the deputies of any at-peasantry, their country's pride," a pairiot surely tempt is made on the part of the latter to carry out would lament, but the landlords like it. Tip- their instructions. perary near by was still, to use Mr. Trench's phrase, "ill managed," and he added: "The flegraded like those of Kerry and Clare!"

A man is rightly judged by his heroes. Mr.

Trench had a hero—his cousin, Mr. Francis Trench.

"His intelligence may be estimated by what he towns arrests could only be made after due process. "His intelligence may be estimated by what he has done.

And what had he done? "Soon after the famine," says Trench, "he cleared the land of the Duke of Leinster's tenants in Kildare by an extensive emigration, and advertised widely in the Scotch papers for tenants. In time the estate was relet. The rental was by improved management raised from £35,000 to £45,000."

" Improved management," in the mouth of an money by the landlord to increase the fertility of an estate. It consists of raising the rent only, and clearing off the natives, and introducing aliens The Irish peasantry are so illiterate that they do not appreciate this style of " improvement "-especially as in many cases the tenants thus expelled are the lineal descendants of the original owners of the land.

REVIEWING MR. TRENCH'S BOOK.

"For the last twenty years," said Mr Trench in his "Realities of Irish Life," "there have been numerous occasions in which I have been the object of some deadly conspiracy, and yet I deny that the Irish are a sanguinary people. There are live times as many murders committed in England at there are in Ireland. . . The English ruffan murders for money. The Irishman murders patriotically. He murders to assert and enforce a principle-that the land, which he has reclaimed from the bog, the cabin which he has built and the trees that he has planted are his own-subject to the landlord's right by law to exact a rent for the results of another man's labor. In general he pays the rent, generally he exerts himself to pay it, even when payment is difficult to him. But he resolves not to be dispossessed. He joins a Ribbon lodge, and opposes to the combination of the rich the combination of the poor,"

Mr. Trench complains that the Irish peasant goes further and asserts the right not merely to occupy the land, but "to forbid improvement." "He refuses to allow land unfit for tillage to be turned into sheep-walks." This is a mild way of saying h at the tenant, having reclaimed sterile hillsides and made them productive, declines to be turned out without protest or compensation, so that Eng lish and Scotch graziers may enjoy the fruits of generations of incessant toil, and the landlord, who did nothing to help him to reclaim the land, may

now get a higher rent for it.
"But," adds Mr. Trench, "he does not know what he is doing! He firmly believes that he is defending the rights and the interests of the poor against the tyranny and avarice of the rich." That is, the Irish peasont holds American ideas

of fair play and decency. "The English murderer is instigated." continues Mr. Trench, "not by any feeling of justice or sympathy or patriotism, but by base cupidity or by malignity. The Irish convict is not necessarily corrupt—he may be reclaimed. If I had been born an Irish peasant, and had been brought up in the Ignorance and in the prejudices of an Irish peasant,

THE TROUBLES IN IRELAND. or taught as he has been taught, I should probably

have been a Ribbonman myself." And I doubt not, if Mr. Trench had lived in America long enough to have become a believer in equal rights and exact justice, he would have looked upon his present self and his class and his employers and their philosophy with the abhorrence that they excite in the heart of every Ameri-

can student of the existing system. "I have never felt any vindictive feelings," pursues Mr. Trench, "against those who have been for so many years conspiring against me." Cool language from a man who drove thousands

from their ancestral nomes! "I am almost ashamed to say how much I have sympathized with them! I have often felt that what I was doing in the prevention of subletting and the prevention of subdivision, and in torbidding two families to occupy one small house-in ejecting men from farms which they had been encouraged by my predecessors to reclaim, but which, after the failure of the potato, could not produce any rent or even subsistence except in the lowest conditions of animal life-I was doing what must appear to them oppressive!"

It was because only the poor tenants who were encouraged to reclaim land could not pay their rent that they were evicted after the famine of 1847 and since. The pensantry, in the best of times, earn no more than a "subsistence in the lowest conditions of animal life." As soon as they begin to earn them aside. They are experts in vindicating their | more Lord Lansdowne takes instant measures to raise their rent.

IMPROVING THE LAND. Now, as to land agents' and landlords' theory of improvement," let me quote from Mr. Godkin's Land War in Ireland " a passage that will have

greater weight than the most eloquent denunciation of the wrongs of the peasantry. "For 'ny part," he writes, "I cannot understand

the meaning of improving a country by disinherit-ing and banishing its inhabitants. A great deal has been said about the evils of small farms. But the most disturbed and impover shed parts of Ire-many warrants for the arrest of persons elaming destroyed the very kingdom of Beelzelonb," Sir in which small farms most abound. Master Fitz-John Davis was the author of the scheme by gibbon informs us that there are 650 estates of all magnitudes from £100 to £20,000 a year under the | recentrol and management of the Court of Chancery. said that he considered the condition of the Irish | The total rents of these amount to £404,056 a year, pensantry worse than that of bondshives, "for, payable by 28,581 temats. These estates are in but in all the counties without exception; and, ac cording to Master Fitzgiobon, they fairly represent In no other country in all this world are the titles | the tenantry of the waole country. The pressure of the holders of the soil so defective; so untemable of legal remedies for these rents has been very little used; the number of evictions absolutely violations of plighted faith. Mr. Parnell said to me | triding; and of between 400 and 500 receivers who recently that a large number of Irish landlords collect these rents, not one has ever been assurted or dreaded a movement that might end in compelling his duty. I believe the other three Masters would them to show cause why they should be paid for make substantially a similar report to this, it

Master Fitzgibbon proceeds to state that on one estate there are 2,500 temants, paving £13,000real in proclaiming both by precept and practice, 'years' purchase of the yearly profit rents. The

It is the same verdict that Irish history renders JAMES REDPATH.

A CONFLICT PROBABLE IN ALABAMA.

MOCRATIC PLANS TO RESIST THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL AND HIS DEPUTIES-MAINTAINING

THE SUPREMACY OF THE STATE LAWS. Washington, Nov. 1,-A serious conflict of unthority may arise to-morrow in Alabama between the United States Marshal and his deputies on the

ca land and the State authorities and Demo-

ansdowne's estates. Old Trench once boasted in bitter terms upon the circular, and state, exists for the appointment

In answer to a telegram from Marshal Osborn, Attorney-General Devens telegraphed to-day that peasantry are a bold, energetic race, not cowed and | the deputies night unquestionally make arresis under the Federal statutes, notwithstanding State

DEPUTY SHERIFFS FOR ELECTION DAY.

A DISPUTE OVER THEIR APPOINTMENT IN CHICAGO -REMARKS OF A DEMOCRATIC JUDGE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.-Judge Rogers, Democrat, of the Superior Court, issued an order last week empowering the Sheriff to appoint 200 deputy-sheriffs, to assist to preserving the peace at the polls on election day, to-morrow, upon the understanding that one-half of the number should be selected from each party. Sheriff Irish land agent, does not mean the expenditure of | Hoffman, Republican, selected 300 deputies, but confined his choice entirely to Republicans. This morning Judge Moran, Democrat, of the Superior Court, granted an order vacating Judge Rogers's order upon the ground that the conditions upon which it was granted had not been fulfilled. In rendering his decision, Judge Moran

said:

I am furthermore moved to revoke the order by the great and growing teadency to surround the polls in this country with force. The decree to have soldiers and deydry United States marshale and deputy-sheriffs and porcemen and special polecticut at the polls is a manifestation of a tendency that is destructive of American institutions. Such a teadency must cease, or if we keep on as we are drifting, it will come to this, that we will have to appoint all the voters of each party deputy United States marshals, deputy sheriff, policemen and special policemen, arm them with clube and revolvers, and let them go to the polis and settle their political differences by wage of battle. There are 400 or 500 regunar police officers in the city, whose duty it is to keep the peace.

After the decision the dismissed deputy-sheriffs were

After the decision the dismissed deputy-sheriffs were mmediately called into the office of Marshal Hildrup and appointed deputy United States marshals. Mayer Harrison has had a large number of special policemen sworn in to preserve the peace to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT NEWS.

UNRECOVERED FORGED BONDS-THE SOUTH CARO-LINA CENSUS-ALASKA INDIANS QUIET.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- In corroboration of the epinion held by Special Agent Brooks of the Treasury Department, that forged bonds similar to those captured from Doyle may have been hypothecated, it is found that several detached coupons in the packages of bonds found in Doyle's possession do not upon examination agree with any of those bonds. This would indicate that more bonds were printed than have yet been captured.

General F. A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census has issued a bulletin showing the results of the first counof the population of South Carolina according to the schedules returned by the enumerators. The total population of the State is 995.306, of whom 490,327 are males and 504,979 females; there are 987,664 natives, and 7,642 persons of foreign birth. The white inhabitants number 391,071, and 604,265 are colored.

Commander Henry Glass, commanding the United States steams: Jamestown, a. suita, reports to the Navy Department, under date of October 11, that perfect order exists in the Territory of Alaska. The Indians are quiet. He attributes the credit of this state of affairs to Commander Bearsislee.

A heard of officers to consist of Major Basil Norris, surgeon; Major J. M. Moore, quartermaster; Capcain W. H. Bell, commissary of subsistence, has been ordered to assemble in this city at the call of the scutor effect to examine into and report upon the qualifications of such males and 504,979 females; there are 987,664 untives

LOCAL POLITICS.

PROSPECTS IN BROOKLYN. THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY TO BE LARGELY REDUCED-WARRANTS READY FOR ILLEGAL

The Republican prospects in Kings County are encouraging. The county, nineteen-twentieths of the voting population of which is in Brooklyn, has always been strongly Democratic, and in 1876. when some Republicans were drawn to the support of Mr. Tilden, the Democratic candidate, received 18,000 more votes were cast for Mr. Hayes, This majority will be largely reduced this year, despite the increase in registration. The latest estimates of careful mea put the Democratic majority at held at Broad and Beaver-sts, yesterday afternoon 12,000. The Democrats themselves do not hope to Printed notices had been distributed through the lower give General Hancock a greater majority than Mr. part of the city in the course of the day Fiiden received. It is thought by some leaders that he result may surprise all calculation in consequence of the tariff issue, which has been brought before the workmen in the factories in Brooklyn with great clearness, and to offset which no attempt has been made.

The number of registered voters in the City of Brooklyn is 114,076, and in the five towns who had been advertised to andress the meeting 5,924, making a total in the county of Clarkson N. Potter, who, it was announced, would exactly 120,000. In the last four years the failing | be the principal speaker, sent a message that his wife

50,000 ballots will be cast for General Garheid.

There are 251 polling places in Brooklyn which will open at 6:36 a.m. (sunrisa), and close at 4:54 p.m. (sunset). I we policemen will be stationed at each. The ballot boxes will be carried by the police to the polling places from the precinct stations half an hour before sunrise. The result of the count will be transmitted by the police telegraph lines to the headquarters in the Municipal Department Bullding. The Republican Committee will receive returns in

Desirtes are G range. In the three Con-tain that S. B. Carte alen (Rep.) truight" Republican is in the field the contest tween the Descorrational inclindependent Dem-

TO PREVENT ILLEGAL VOTING. DEPUTY SHERIFFS BY THE SCORE-CASES OF UN-

LAWFUL REGISTRATION-ALLEGED INTEMIDA-THES-VERBYING THE LISTS OF VOTERS. It was reported yesterday that Sheriff Bowe, at the instance of Tommany Hail, had swarn in a large

number of deputy-shereft and that the invention was to Bowe, " but with no idea that they shall have anything

Tammany Harl. They brought letters of recommendam from suos andal men. r what object were they sworn in just at this

We L" replied the Sheriff, "there was no and me reason desire to possess a badge to show their imtane. They will have depresses of toeir bacges

" Will you give use a list of the names of these new officials ?"

"Certainly. But you will have to wait a minute." shorall llowe went in a arch of the list, and returned

Since the close of the registration the United States strution. They have by personal visits ascertained that places from which some would be voters registered scovered several fustances in which p.rons have registered from which they have since in vet. Yesterday afternoon Chief Supervisor Davenper, was basy receiving complaints from the Supervisors and swearing them to affidayits on which warrants were acterward prepared. It about 2.500 warrants this morning, not more than 500 of which are in connection with the 1-68 papers. United States Commissioners Dead,

missioner Deuei had no authority on the evidence before in a to council the prisoner for trial. The Court heard the argument of the peritoner's commet, and, without colling on the District-Attorney for the views in repsy, dismissed the writ and ordered the prisoner to be held in \$500 bail to await tria.

Application was made to Indices Blatchford and Choste, in the United States Circuit Court yesserday, by General Wingate and E. Eilery Anderson for a warrant for the arress of Whitain R. Spooner, a United States Deputy Marshal and Chort Supervisor's Aid in the XXIIId Assembly District for introducing voters by informing them tout the held warrants for their arress, and that it they attempted to yote be won dexecute them. On an examination of the papers Judge Blatchford said that there was probable cause for insteading a warrant. He anded that it all cases where

Court directed that the warrant should issue.

At the Tombs Police Court yester my afternson, before Justice Duite, wirming J. Smith, of No. 3 West Thirdest, charged Danie Keily with naving falsely registered at the Pirst Eisetton District of the Vilin Assembly District, saying that his home was at No. 28 West Fourths, instead of No. 63 South Fiftheave, where it is alleged to lives. He was rely in \$500 hall.

John S. Hunt, of No. 24 Macdongaist, charged Theodore J. Montey, convey, with having francingles recorded at Assembly Districts, and the Campaign.

inchipes. He was held of \$500 hall.

John S. Hant, or No. 24. Macdongal-st., charged Theodore J. Monted, colored, with having franculently registered in the Nundecolar Election District of the Vin Assembly District, as living at No. 6 Clark-st. for six months prevous. He was remainded.

William Smith, or No. 3 West Third-st., charged R. Thornton with having disgally registered in the First Election District of the Villa Assembly District, by stating that he lived at 5 West Third-st. He was paroled Augustus Raye, on complains of Walter J. Walker, of No. 220 thompsoils. (cold colored men), was charged with naving franchiently registered at the Thirst Election District of the Villa Assembly District. In the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kiburch issued a large number of warrants for persons who have registered from places where thes do not live. The warrants will be executed by the Captains of the seventh. I tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Precinces. It is said that about twenty-five warrants have been issued.

The Police Commissioners yesterday dismissed the charges against the election inspectors of the Twentheth Klection District of the XVII h Assembly District, who were charged with refusing to mark for challenge the name of a betting voter.

The police reserves will all be held in readiness to-day for possible cinergeoices, and the law proribiting the sale of fiquer "at any place within a quarter of a mile of the place where the election is held," will be strictly enforced.

PRAYERS FOR THE WORK OF TO DAY.

At the regular weekly conference of the Baptist ministers yesterday morning, there were no discusaions, as is usual, but the session was devoted to prayer. All the clergymen who prayed asked that God's dessing might be upon the elections held to-day; that they might be held peacefully and honestly, and that the result might be that which would be most beneficial to he country. It was prayed that sectionalism might fade away and the whole country be united in a great brotherhood. The Rev. Dr. Evarts prayed that a great educational influence might be born of these elections; that the people might be led to think more and study more into National affairs. "We often mourn," said he, that many of those who vote vote without intelligence to guide them. May the time come when there will be no rotar who does not understand what he is doing. Bless both the great political parties and all of the candidates. May the successful ones be not intoxicated over their success, and say or do that which may provoke to anger. May the defeated party be chastened by its defeat, and accept it in silence and with the feeling that God always wills for the best. May all the people learn to love the country more and to love each other better. Help the

South. Bleas those people who have been given up to mad fanaticism in the past; may they be brought out of darkness into clear right and become orothers indeed to us." The Bev. A. G. Lawson prayed God to bless the present prosperity of the country and continue it. "We thank Thee," he said, "for the agilation that is made in the minds of men; the compulsion upon some to this upon the various great issues presented. While may may meet and east their ballots, mays it Thou overrue all for the best. Bless our Public School system and on tect it. Lavish Thy smiles upon this coree for the liften no of men, and bless that party which does most for the no of men, and his sinkes upon this force for the lifts elevation of the poole to a light of and pure plants therefore the control of the poole to a light of and pure plants those from China against whom political agencies are turned, may they not be spurmed away, but less through our endeavors, to the glorious light of Child thanty."

PAINFUL LACK OF ENTHUSIASM. A MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC BUSINESS MEN THAT CAN HARDLY BE PRONOUNCED A SUCCESS,

A meeting of Democratic business men was and a small part of Grafulla's band marched for an hour through the principal doas town streets. A few hundred men were sathered by the sound of the music; they were mostly longshore men and inborers, and not a prominent merchant water served among them. There was a long delay before the managers of the meeting appeared, and then the had been taken very sick and he could not possibly attend. Ex-Leutenant-Governor Dorsheim "had fattlifully promised up to a late hour that h the meeting that he could not be present, Exbut he did not appear, nor did be send any exense. The greatest difficulty of the Committee of Arrange and James Wadsworth, was to secure a merchant wa was willing to preside. Franklin Edson could not preside as he had " an important business engagement," Pres dent Forrest if. Parker, of the Produce Exchange, de-At the last moment John T. Agnew declined, after is used looked once at the assemble co. es Wadsworth at hast called the meeting

Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, was

DESPERATE EFFORT TO BE CHEELFUL

There was very little activity at the healquarters of the National Democratic Committee residuy. A few politicians size led to the rooms in the afan started the conversation with the same statement, start with." Then they counted on corrying New York, prosition to indicate that they believed their expense

ARKANSAS REPUDIATORS.

THE PISHBACK AMENDMENT-ITS SUPPORTERS AND OFPONENTS-DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES FOR REPE-DIATION-REPUBLICAN COUNTIES FOR PAYMENT

claive majorities.

Siz: Nothing could be much further from the truth than the claim made by the Democratic pass the 1-65 papers. United States Commissioners Deach, Scheids, Leman and Osborne will shed ay in the Post Office omiding and Commissioners Gutman and Late will host court at Hariem and Morrisonia respectively. Frederick Corb's was commissioner of States to the Grand Jury on a charge of megal registration, file was allowed his aborty on his own recognitione. His naturalization papers showed that while he was a native of Germany he had renounced allegiance to the Que not Great Britain. The accused man was before Judge Blackford vesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus taken out by General Wingste and E. Elbery Amerson. It was comeaded that Commissioner Deuci had no authority on the evidence before had be council the present for trial. The Court heard tives, while the Democrats had twenty-nine Sensors and eighty-one Representatives, or a total of 110 votes,

> Coming down to the recent canvass we find that while Senator Garand, Governor Miller, Tronsurer (now Governor-elect) Churchill and other Democratic leaders professed to be bitterly opposed to the adoption of the amendment, not one of them had the courage, in the to go into the State Convention on the 2d of last June and demand that an anti-repudiation plank be inserted in the State platform. On the other hand, those gentlemen, as well as the organs of the party at tion was not a pollucal one, and should not be made a party issue in the canvass. Those delegates to the convention who favored the amendment were led to believe that it would be adopted anyway, and, for the

who have had experience among the buildozers of the South, the Republicans ran no State ticket, but at a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held in Little Rock August 12, a resolution was adopted de nouncing the amendment, and urging Republicans to use every exertion to secure its defeat. An address was issued to the Republicans of the State, which, referring

However much Democrats may attempt to deded the issue by claiming that the measure is not a political one, it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the maintenance of the public creat was and is a vital political issue, second only in impor-ance to the right of a free ballot and a fair count, and that it is the duty of every Republican, as members of a party which has ever opposed repudiation in all forms, to unite in casting a solid vote against it.

This proposition for repudiation is exclusively a Dem-ocratic measure, in which Republicans as a party lave

ocratic measure, in which Republicans as a party have no interest. But as officers and non-rable men, we have an interest in preserving the good name and public credit of our State, and we urge Republicans everywhere is unite in casting a solid vote against the disheses

Such is the record of the two parties upon the proposition previous to the election. Now let us look at a

Turning to The TRIBUNG ALMANAO for 1880, we find that the following counties have Republican majornes in 1876, viz.; Chicot, 1,024; Critenden, 782; Desha, 468; Jefferson, 2,229; Labayette, 192; Monroe, 121; Pullips, 1,885; Pulaski, 1,076. Every one of these counties is year gave majorities against one amendment, ranging from 200 up to 2,000. The counties giving the breest Democratic majorities in 1876 were: Benton, 1542; Boone, 990; Clark, 561; Columbia, 550; Fanikher, 594; Independence, 876; Johnson, 817; Lonoke, 548; Nevada, 762; Pope, 760; Sebastian, 497; Washington, 1,070; White, 1,388. Every one of these counties are majorities for the amendment averaging about the same as the bomographe majority in 1876. The close counties or the counties giving small Democratic or Republical majorities. Never in majorities, have in nearly every instance gives small amiliamendment majorities. We see from this that the strongly Republican counties have given high that the strongly Republican counties have given higher majorities against repudiation, while in every instance the banner Democratic counties of the State have given have of the victors belongs to the Republicans and that the following counties have Republican unjoyenes

large majorities in favor of it.

I will add that now the amendment is deleated the honor of the victory belongs to the Republicans and to such confiding Democrats as fulled to vote upon the proposition at all, believing that is did not make all difference to a party which for forty years has refused to pay either principal or interest of the state debt. Whether it repudiated or not, it never intended to may.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct 9, 1898.